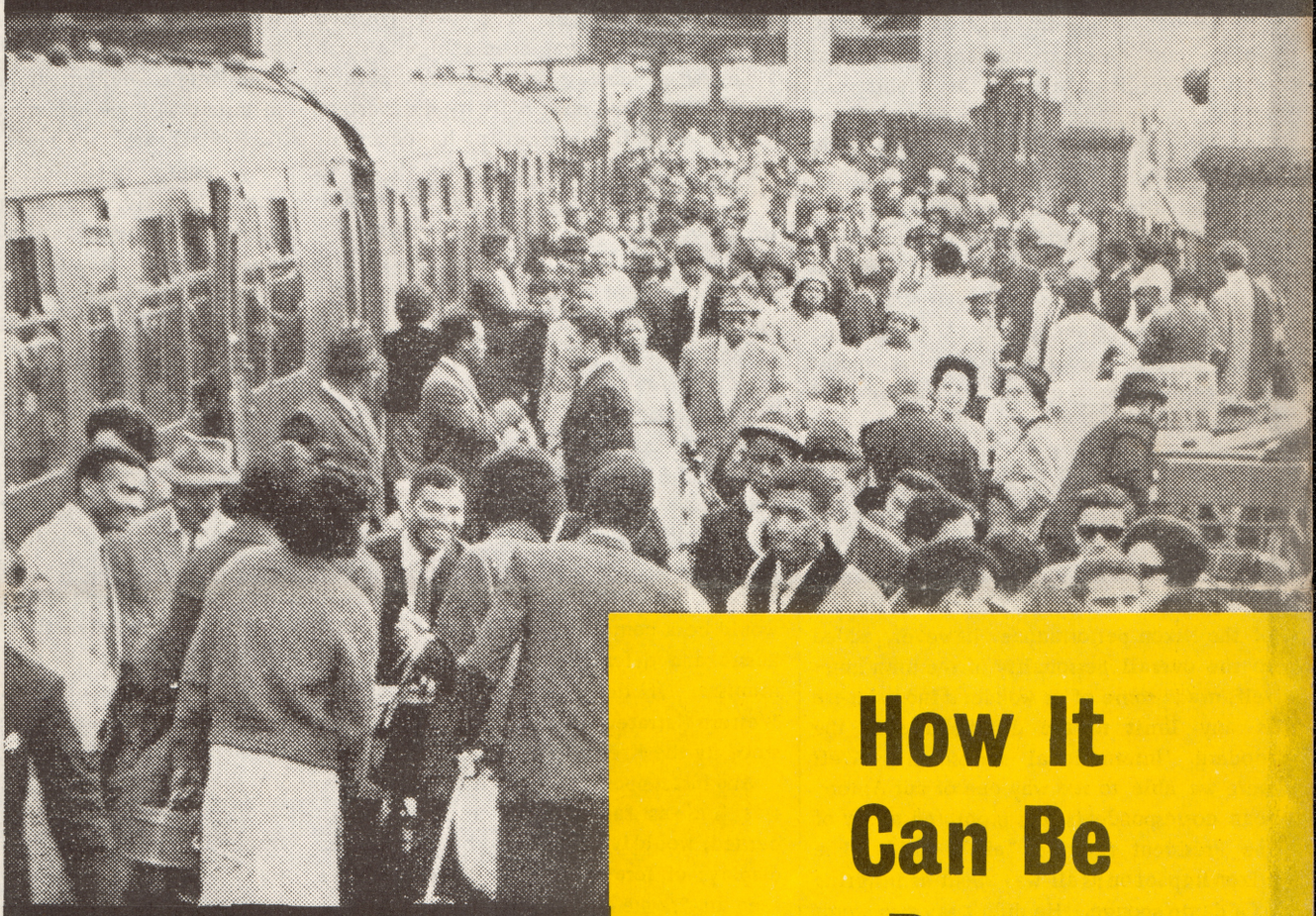
No. 23 April/May 1969

Spearhead

one-shilling

REPATRIATION



How It Can Be Done

(PAGE 15)

EDITORIAL

Offices:-

The Nationalist Centre
Birkbeck Hill
London S.E.21

Editor
JOHN TYNDALL

'Ruler of the West'

A CERTAIN commentator called David Dimbleby seems to have well and truly set the cat among the pigeons with some off-the-cuff observations about the recent visit of President Nixon to this country. A diplomatic incident was one description of the furore that Mr. Dimbleby was alleged to have caused. Poor man — to have to live with that stigma to the end of his days!

We can comment frankly on events with a little less regard for diplomatic protocol than Mr. Dimbleby and Co. Our statements do not yet have the effect of shaking the fabric of the 'special relationship', and at such time as they may do so it might well be for the good.

We thought that the all time summit of the art of the inane was achieved during the visit of John F. Kennedy to Europe — in which that Irish boy from Massachusetts stood before a German audience and proclaimed: "Ich bin ein Berliner!" The verbal content of the Nixon performance, however, added to the overall personality of the man himself, made some of us wonder if indeed there is any limit to the dwarfishness of the modern 'international statesman'. Well were we able to see why one of our American correspondents was prompted to say of the President that he "ain't real". The Nixon impact on us all was about as inspiring as a damp sponge. He didn't say two words to which one could attach a hint of meaning. He has not so far identified himself with a single definitive point of view on any major issue of the times. He is against nothing and for nothing but phrases — phrases to reassure, phrases to comfort, phrases to cause a smile and phrases to get the hands clapping in mindless Pavlovian reflex action. A standardised, mass-produced supermarket package of a man — of which type there is enough abundance here already without further importations.

Such was the new 'Ruler of the West', as one reporter — not Mr. Dimbleby — so obligingly called him. Good God! The state to which we have sunk when we have to use terms such as these. Wall Street's talking waxwork model — our monarch and protector!

Red Feint in Europe

Of all the many fatuous statements that we hear from politicians nowadays surely the prize must go to that made by Defence Minister Denis Healey in the Commons recently when seeking to justify the almost total commitment of British forces to NATO and the continent of Europe. The new extent of commitment to Europe, Mr. Healey said, had been made necessary by the Czechoslovak crisis and by subsequent Soviet attitudes over West Berlin.

Just what is 'new' in Soviet policy is not specifically explained. The Soviet position in Eastern Europe has been the same since 1945, when Russia was handed that portion of the continent on a plate by the Western allies. Periodic sabre rattling has occurred, such as at the time of the Berlin air-lift in 1948, then during the Hungarian uprising in 1956, again over Czechoslovakia, and most recently once more over Berlin. In all events there never was any question of an armed threat to Western Europe, for reasons that it should not be beyond the most elementary intelligence to understand.

In an article in our last issue we asked readers to consider for a moment just what a commitment it would be for the Soviets in both manpower and economic resources to permanently police Western Europe, even were they to get away with conquering it without instigating a world nuclear war. It would be a commitment that would exhaust Russia and defeat all the purposes of Communism. If this is not understood by our Western 'strategists' it is certainly understood by the Kremlin.

And just supposing that such a wild gamble was 'on' as far as the Kremlin was concerned, would it be preceded by ostentatious displays of force such as we have recently seen in Prague and on the Berlin autobahn? Only a child could think so. Since the most primitive beginnings of warfare one rule has never altered. If you are going to strike you do so where, and above all WHEN, your enemy least expects you are coming. A Soviet onslaught on Western Europe, even were it considered feasible and worthwhile, would take place after a prolonged period of smiles and 'coexistence' during which the bellicose intentions of the Eastern Bloc would have been dismissed as an obsolete idea, during which Berliners would have been walking freely through the wall and Dubceks would have been reigning from the Baltic to the Black Sea. That it should take place as a follow up to, and a culmination of, the events of the past months is a prospect that no military mind would entertain for two seconds.

A strategy which makes much more sense is that the Communist powers should make a feint in the very direction in which they had least interest in advancing — in order to get their opponents' forces concentrated there and away from other fronts on which the real onslaught was to take place. The Communists, unlike our own politicians, have gone to school and done their home-

what

work. They realise that the key areas of future power in the world lie, not in Europe, but in Africa, Asia and Australasia. To take Europe would mean an enormous commitment without accompanying gain. To take vital areas of these other continents they require much less commitment and can ultimately reap far greater gain. And they can do so without involving one single Russian soldier. Red satellites can far better accomplish the task.

One might object that this kind of ruse is so simple it would not fool any serious strategist and that in consequence the Communists would not employ anything so elementary. This, however, would be to ignore one important fact.

It is not for the benefit of serious strategists but for the gullible receptibilities of so-called 'public opinion' that these ideas are prepared. The Communists have a mightily effective fifth column working in such countries as Britain, masquerading sometimes under the name of the 'peace movement' and sometimes under the guise of such terms as 'economic necessities'. By these means the public is softened up to the view that strong defences are either immoral or must be conditioned by the national budget in a scale of lesser priority to such things as social services and overseas aid. The point has not yet been reached where the public can be persuaded that we need no defences at all, but crude gestures of unfriendliness by the Russians in Europe can persuade many that if we must have a token defence force Europe is the theatre in which it must deployed.

By these means left-wing propaganda exploiting the susceptibilities of public opinion has created a state of affairs where British armed strength is being dismantled in those very areas of the world where it is most needed — where British interests are most affected and Communist infiltration poses the most immediate danger.

We seem today to be fair game for the sucker punch. The big question is: is Mr. Healey one of the suckers or not? More of that anon.

Behind the Mobs . . .

"They are wreckers. They're there to disrupt society. Their weapons are lies, misrepresentation, defamation and intimidation and, more recently, physical violence.... it is high time one or two of them were out on their necks....."

So says Education Minister Edward Short about the ringleaders of student disorder, and we applaud him. For long enough have we seen politicians react to these rioters with sickly liberalism. It is nigh time that

we

their activities were given the label they so clearly deserve.

Indignation at student violence is one thing, however. Awareness of its true purpose is entirely another. Simple are those who imagine that the heat of the occasion alone is enough to transform a peacefully demonstrating band of young people into a wild rampaging mob. Simple also are those who think that the declared objectives of the mobsters, whether they be university premises, embassy windows or just the heads of police officers, are the ultimate objectives planned. Minds skillful enough to organise this violence on the world-wide scale in which it is being organised are unlikely to seriously believe that the damage to person and property that they cause bring anything in the way of immediate political benefits. Quite the contrary, so disgusted has the public become at these violent antics that what little sympathy the students might have had in the first place has been thrown away. What method does exist, then, in the apparent madness of the mobs? For what purpose do they appear to be deliberately alienating public opinion?

For an answer we must look far beyond the immediate sphere of student politics and examine things as they fit the designs of the all powerful international Left.

Essential to the plans of the Left is the availability, on a world-wide basis but particularly in the key political areas, of a ready reservoir of violent street mobs. This does not always mean that the Left plans all out insurrection. Insurrection in Britain is, in any case, totally unnecessary; Left revolution has been almost wholly successful by other, less painful, means. Inherent in the British situation, however—as with the American, French and German situations—is the possibility of a massive reaction from the Right. In all these countries today the possibility is very real and is likely to increase in the future.

Faced with the same circumstances in the pre-war period, the practice of the Left was to mobilise violent mobs, not in all cases with a view to taking power thereby, but certainly in all cases with a view to neutralising any serious opposition on the Right by taking command of the streets and other public places and bringing proper free speech in those quarters to an end. In such circumstances the only effective media of communication was the press, which the Left or its puppets firmly controlled.

In this earlier period the main source of manpower for the Left mobs was the city proletariat, desperately poor and fair game for the bait of leftist propaganda, with its promises of work for all, high wages and the

think . . .

good life. Today, however, where this proletariat is concerned the gleam of the leftist bonanza package has worn off. Most workers are well paid, no longer deluded by leftist slogans and in fact revolted by many leftist policies. The idea that the Left is a 'workers'' movement has been well and truly exploded.

New mob fodder has had to be found, and the Left, quickly sizing up the situation, has turned to the universities. Using an entirely different method of propaganda appeal, and recruiting the support of the best part of the academic profession, it has almost totally captured the student world. Now the students have become the storm-troops used to bring disorder to the streets and terror to the Left's opponents.

What are the present demonstrations—the embassy stonings, the sit-ins, the deliberately organised clashes with the Police? In our view they are but a preliminary exercise. The real target of Left violence in the coming times will be the new forces of patriotism and nationalism which react against leftist policies in almost every nation and not least in Britain. The Left knows, perhaps better than some of us know ourselves, that we are the coming power in this country, and when that power really begins to achieve full momentum no time will be wasted on trying to counter it by argument or persuasion. Mob violence will be the order of the day, and the Left knows that in the promotion of that mob violence it will be able to count on the support of the best part of the press and the whole of the broadcasting services. The Left can rely on the riots that it creates being reported in such a way that hooliganism appears to be, not its responsibility, but that of its victims.

This is not intended to be by any means a complete explanation of left violence, but it is the most likely motive involved. We will ignore the warning signs at our peril.

Latest Labour Fraud

Stripped down to its essentials, the new Government pension scheme amounts to two things: in the first place, just another concession to socialist ideology in which, as with all similar concessions in the past, the most productive elements of the population will suffer most and therefore be inclined to be less productive; in the second place, a clever confidence trick to raise new state revenue now, while saddling future governments with the problem of paying it back. "Pay now, live later." That was the spirit of the scheme as the Daily Express put it. So at least from the point of view of the public. "Collect now, pay later" is conversely what it amounts to from the point of view of the Government, for Messrs. Wilson, Crossman and Co. are certain to be well into retirement, if not dead, by the time most of the contributers have to be paid their benefits.

Dead also will be many of these contributers themselves before they get back the equivalent of what they put in. Statisticians have estimated that young men contributing now will have to reach the age of about eighty before they even do so much as break even. The whole scheme compares poorly, in the case of such people, with almost any scheme being offered by private insurance companies, but of course that little detail does not bother the Government. No competition is involved — its own scheme will be compulsory, and that is the end of it!

In practical terms the plan merely adds up to just another astronomical increase in taxation, subtly disguised as an enlightened and humane form of social security. The result will of course be a further discouragement to all of Britain's most talented, energetic and enterprising young men. The emigration queues will lengthen further, yet more of the cream will be skimmed away from our population, yet more of a dearth of brains and industry will be felt in our national life.

Two sections of the community will of course be delighted, and rightly so. Our army of loafers, drifters and duds will get more in return for less, and they will rejoice as well as grow in number. The extreme Left will likewise celebrate; another milestone in the great level-down will have been accomplished.

Poor, tragic, deluded Britain—with such mental and moral bankruptcy in her highest councils!

The Real History Makers

A Remarkable Document on the Anatomy of World Revolution

reviewed by John Tyndall

THE "East-West" division of the world is an illusion which this journal has been at pains to point out on many occasions. Now a document has come to light which amply confirms all that we have been saying. Published under the title of "Red Symphony", it consists of a verbatim recording made by a Dr. J. Landowsky of the interrogation of one of the key figures of the Trotsky movement purged by Stalin in the 1930s. The man in question is one Christian G. Rakovsky, one of the founders of Soviet Bolshevism and former Soviet Ambassador to France. Rakovsky, a Bulgarian-born Jew, was being held under suspicion of having collaborated with the Germans with a view to Stalin's overthrow. In the conversation that takes place Rakovsky, in danger of his life, seeks to justify his own role and that of Trotsky by giving a remarkable account of the anatomy of world-revolution, pinpointing the close relationship between what he described as the "Financial International" of the West and the juggernaut of Bolshevism.

To his interrogator, who speaks of the conflict between global Capitalism and the U. S. S. R., Rakovsky says: "I listen to your words as Einstein could listen to a schoolboy talking about physics in four dimensions. I see that you are only acquainted with elementary Marxism, i.e. with the demagogic, popular one.....your arguments are the same as any rank and file activist."

"And are they wrong?"

"Yes, they are correct for a small administrator, for a bureaucrat and for the mass. They suit the average fighter.....adherents only have to know that which is the most elementary and crude, insofar as by this one provoked their faith.....in the work of revolution....."

BENEATH SLOGANS

Beneath the mass slogans, Rakovsky claims, there lurks the reality of the Marxist culture. "Marxism, before being a philosophical, economic and political system, is a conspiracy for the revolution. Marx was a genius. If his works had amounted to only the deep criticism of Capitalism, then even that would have been an unsurpassed scientific work; but in those places where his writings reach the level of mastery, there comes the effect of an apparently ironical work. 'Communism', he says, 'must win because Capital will give it that

RED SYMPHONY (J. Landowsky; Translation by George Knupffer). Available from Nationalist Book Centre. Price 7/6d.

victory'.....believe me, when we who are initiated into this contemplate the representation of Marx, for example the one which is placed above the main entrance to the Lubianka, then we cannot prevent the inner explosion of laughter by which Marx had infected us; we see how he laughs into his beard at all humanity."

Rakovsky goes on to say, in one of the most telling statements of the whole discourse: "Marx deceives for tactical reasons about the origin of the contradictions in Capitalism, but not about their obvious reality. Marx knew how they were created, how they became more acute and how things went towards general anarchy in Capitalistic production, which came before the triumph of the Communist revolution .....He knew it would happen because he knew those who created the contradictions."

CONTRADICTIONS

He knew those who created the contradictions! This arrogant disclosure does more than anything else to hint at the reality behind the mass of dialectic through which Marx presented his prescription for the renewal of the world. The reality hinted at is that Capitalism, in the original productive sense of the word, does not of its own nature produce 'contradictions'; the contradictions to which Marx refers are the result of the imposition upon the productive body of certain unnatural phenomena that lead to anarchy and in the end produce Communism. These are known to Marx but not anywhere referred to in those works of his used to rally the world to the Marxist creed. Why should they be? As Rakovsky has said, there is 'elementary Marxism' used "for the mass", the window dressing with which Marx is made attractive to the many millions of fools at whom "he laughs into his beard"; then there is the underlying Marxism, which, as Comrade Rakovsky has told us, is above all "a conspiracy for the revolution". To the average Marxist adherent the economic and social programme is the end, the revolution the means. To Marx and his ilk it is the reverse; revolution is the end, achieved through the bait of a utopian social order.

What, then, are the unnatural phenomena imposed on the productive body, and who are the people who impose it—those who "created the contradictions" and whom "he (Marx) knew?" Let us turn again to Rakovsky.

CURIOUS THINGS

In so far as you are a scholastic with relation to Capital," he says to his interrogator, "I shall remind you of some very curious things. Notice with what penetration Marx comes to conclusions given the then

STALIN
One Who Got Out Of Step

existence of early British industry, concerning its consequences, i. e. the contemporary colossal industry; how he analyses it and criticises; what a repulsive picture he gives of the manufacturer. In your imagination, and that of the masses, there arises the terrible picture of Capitalism in its human concretization; a fat bellied manufacturer with a cigar in his mouth, as described by Marx, with self-satisfaction and anger throwing the wife and daughter of the worker onto the street. Is that not so? At the same time remember the moderation of Marx and his bourgeois orthodoxy when studying the question of money. In the problem of money there do not appear with him his famous contradictions. Finances do not exist for him as a thing of importance in itself; trade and the circulation of monies are the result of the cursed system of Capitalistic production, which subjects them to itself and fully determines them. In the question of money Marx is a reactionary; to one's immense surprise he was one; bear in mind the five-pointed star like the Soviet one, which shines all over Europe, the star

composed of the five Rothschild brothers with their banks, who possess colossal accumulations of wealth, the greatest ever known..... And so, this fact, so colossal that it misled the imagination of the people of that epoch, passes unnoticed with Marx. Something strange..... Is that not so? It is possible that from this strange blindness of Marx there arises a phenomenon which is common to all future social revolutions. It is this: we can all confirm that when the masses take possession of a city or a country, then they always seem struck by a sort of superstitious fear of the banks and bankers. One had killed Kings, generals, bishops, policemen; priests and other representatives of the hated privileged classes; one robbed and burnt palaces, churches and even centres of science, but though the revolutions were economic-social, the lives of the bankers were respected, and as a result the magnificent buildings of the bankers remained untouched..... have you paid attention to the strange similarity which exists between the financial International and the proletarian International. I would say that one is the other side of the other..... the basic similarity between the two creations is inevitable, since the personalities of the authors of both was identical."

FINANCE NOT ATTACKED

Productive Capitalism, in other words, the Capitalism that deals in goods and services, is to be the villain where Marx is concerned. Finance Capitalism, on the other hand, what Rakovsky calls the financial International, is omitted from any criticism in the Marxist analysis. Yet, as Rakovsky goes on to say, "the Capitalistic system of production is determined by finance." This truth "Marx and Engels had to camouflage in the interests of the revolution".

Rakovsky goes on to describe how the omnipotence of the financial International is derived from its power to issue money in the form of credit to an almost unlimited degree and draw interest on this credit that places industry in complete thrall to it, leading to the eventual running down of the industrial system and the appalling social consequences, of which the Communists, backed from the beginning by high finance, always succeed in taking advantage. The picture, in very simple terms, is that of the quack herbalist who starts an epidemic in order to profit from selling his own cure. International Capitalism, through the power of the money system, perverts the course of production and brings chaos to the world of industry, then as an antidote offers Communism, which promises to put things right, not by attacking the basis of the guilty financial system, but by destroying private industry, which is its victim. A gigantic racket—but a racket presented in terms so plausible that hundreds of millions see it as salvation. Well might Marx laugh into his beard!

After this discourse the interrogator shows just the beginning signs of a little comprehension. He says:-

"This story is not new. All this somewhat reminds me of what Trotsky had written some ten years ago."

"Tell me....."

"When he says that the Comintern is a conservative organisation in comparison with the stock-exchange in New York; he points at the big bankers as being the inventors of the revolution."

"Yes, he said this in a small book in which he foretold the fall of England..... Yes, he said this and added: 'who pushes England along the path of revolution?'..., and replied: 'Not Moscow, but New York.'"

HOW PLANS MISFIRED

Having given a brilliantly illuminating picture of the real nature of world revolution, Rakovsky then goes on to explain the circumstances by which he and those like him came to be in opposition to the existing Soviet regime. Trotsky, he said, was intended by the financiers who generated the revolution in Russia to be the master of that country after Lenin's death and the chief instrument of Bolshevik revolution throughout the world. By an odd combination of the fates, however, Trotsky was ousted by Stalin, who in Rakovsky's view betrayed the revolution by turning himself into a kind of modern Bonaparte and harnessing the Soviet state to essentially Russian national aims rather than international revolutionary ones. Naturally, Stalin fell out of favour with the financial International and plans were laid for his overthrow by Trotsky. According to the testimony, war between Russia and Germany would be the ideal means of overthrowing the new 'Tsar' just as the previous war had been the means of overthrowing the old Tsar. This, however had been complicated by the fact that the new Germany was represented by the greatest of all the financial International's enemies, Hitler. War with Russia on the part of Hitler Germany, if it resulted in the defeat of Stalin, would mean the victory of forces which from the point of view of the financial International were a far more dangerous evil. In consequence the strategy of the financial International, referred to in the discussion by Rakovsky as "them", had fundamentally changed. The first objective was the destruction, not of Stalin, but of Hitler. Rakovsky makes this clear:-

HITLER THE OBSTACLE

"Hitler, this uneducated and elementary man, has restored thanks to his natural intuition and even against the technical opinion of Schacht, an economic system of a very dangerous kind..... he took over for himself the privilege of manufacturing money..... he took over the untouched machinery of falsification and put it to work for the benefit of the State..... his "gold reserve" was technical capacity and work ..... something so completely counter revolutionary that, as you already see, he has by means of magic, as it were, radically eliminated unemployment among more than seven million technicians and workers."

In other words, Hitler had diagnosed the real, as distinct from the alleged, source of social misery. Instead of making war against the leaders of German industry, he had challenged and to a great extent successfully defied the power of the financial International. "Are you capable," Rakovsky asks, "of imagining what would have come of this system if it had infected a number of other states and brought about the creation of a period of autarky..... For example the Commonwealth? If you can, then imagine its counter-revolutionary functions..... This is very serious. Much more so than all the external and cruel factors in National Socialism. We do not attack it in our propaganda as it could happen that through theoretical polemics we would ourselves provoke a formulation and systematization of this so decisive economic doctrine. There is only one solution—war."

In this short passage Rakovsky, perhaps, does more to illuminate the history of the past three decades and the nature of the world to which they have given shape than a thousand official volumes. As with Marxism, National Socialism must only be seen in its surface form. Propaganda must make every emphasis on its cruder features, concentration camps, pogroms, and the Gestapo. The masses must never be allowed to see it in its essentials, as a national revolt against the stranglehold of the world money power and an attempt to reestablish an industrial system based upon the physical and technical resources of soil and people. What indeed if other nations came round to adopting Hitler's economic system—which they could perfectly well have done without adopting the less attractive features of his regime? "For example the Commonwealth"! We in Britain and in other British countries would do well to ponder on that passing remark. Has not every utterance and move of the financial International striven to

Contd. on next page

oppose our adoption of such a system– as it is, with complete success up to the present?

WAR THE SOLUTION

"There is only one solution — war." Here is where the policy of "them" begins to achieve the utmost clarity. That Hitler must be destroyed is taken as axiomatic, but the manner of his destruction is no less important. It must encompass the effective destruction also of the other great European states and their empires with the result that as real powers only the Soviet Union and that other instrument of the financial International, the United States, remain. What is the plan? Rakovsky has it all worked out. Hitler is bound sooner or later to attack Russia; It is all in "Mein Kampf". But first Hitler must be involved in a war with the West European powers. The latter will be either beaten or exhausted to the point where only America can save them. In the meantime the war in Eastern Europe must be deferred by a German-Soviet Pact. Later this war will take place and at this point America will have come in and by the sheer weight of its industrial capacity allied to Soviet manpower Hitler will be eventually crushed. If there is then anything left of the British and French empires they will in their condition participate as very junior partners of America. Will America come in? Rakovsky is certain that she will at the given time. "Its rulers can arrange that they (the Americans) will be attacked," he says. Precisely such an attack was, as we now know, arranged — not by Germany but by Japan, and with the clear foreknowledge of President Roosevelt. (Anyone who questions this should read the Forrestal Diaries).

History in fact records the course of World War II precisely as it was mapped out by Christian G. Rakovsky, calling as he did on his intimate knowledge of the workings of "them", whose agent he was — "them" the obscure body of international conspirators which by its control of the world's finances had even at that time almost total power, and to which Marxism and Western capitalism were merely instruments of subversion and revolution against the nations. The German-Soviet Pact was arranged. Hitler was brought into conflict with the Western powers, against all his predetermined plans. America was brought into the war at the prescribed time, and the world was eventually carved up by it and the Soviets, overtly growling at each other, but to all practical purposes working in complete accord.

THE PROOF

One final question might be asked? Is this document genuine, or is it a brilliant fabrication cooked up by 'reactionary' forces? As with the more famous 'Protocols', absolute proof is lacking. We can only measure the pronouncements of Rakovsky against the factual panorama of world events. We can only examine the doctrine and behaviour of Communism in the light of what he says about it. Our own observation and commonsense powers of deduction must be the means of detecting the truth. Certainly Rakovsky existed. Whether this interrogation took place, whether this is what he said, whether Landowsky's record is genuine, all can be questioned. What cannot be questioned is that these things happened, and are happening. This is why "Red Symphony" is in the view of this writer essential reading for any student of contemporary politics. We might leave the final comment upon it to Landowsky himself, for it is the best summing up that one can think of. "My surprised eyes saw something diffuse and dark, but real. Something like an apparition..... whether these people are real or fantastic, whom Rakovsky calls 'Them' with an almost religious tremor in his voice, is the question. But if 'They' do not exist then I shall have to say of them what Voltaire said of God: 'He will have to be invented,' since only in that case can we explain the existence, extent and force of this world-wide revolution..... But this suicide of the bourgeois European States, of which Rakovsky spoke, and which he proves as being inevitable, would be for me, who has been initiated into the secret, the magisterial and definite proof."

Yes indeed, this suicide would be the definite proof!

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at

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on

Friday, May 16th 8 p.m.

THEME:-

BRITAIN FIRST

SPEAKERS INCLUDE:-

A.K. CHESTERTON
DENIS PIRIE
JOHN TYNDALL

CHAIRMAN:-

PHILIP MAXWELL

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THE BANKRUPTCY OF 'LIBERALISM'

By CLARENCE B. CARSON*

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THE FREEMAN, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y., U.S.A.

A CLEVER man can survive and even appear to prosper for awhile on very limited resources. He can live on borrowed money, shifting from creditor to creditor as bills come due, going ever deeper into debt. Promises flow from him, and plans for recouping his fortunes and producing great wealth. Many will extend credit to him, for he puts up a good front, weaves fascinating justifications for his failures, and paints seductive word-pictures of his prospects. There comes a time, however, in the affairs of the cleverest of such men when their confidence game no longer works its magic. A "credibility gap" appears; the promises, instead of attracting further credit, have all become notes falling due. Notes are presented for payment; credit is not extended; the debts cannot be paid. When that happens, a man is bankrupt. Any resources he has are taken from him to satisfy, as far as they will, the claims of his creditors.

There is every reason to believe that Americans, as creditors, have been seduced for many years by the promises of men with few resources but quick wits, ready justifications of failures, and prolific promises of future returns from their policies. These people go by the name of "liberals." The estate in which they reside–their fund of ideas – they call "liberalism." They have claimed the title to this estate for so long that most Americans believe them. There is little point here in disputing their claim, though their fund of ideas might better be called by such names as utopianism, collectivism, reformism, meliorism, or even socialism. What matters is that we all recognize the subject of discussion. For this purpose, let them have the title they want: Liberalism.

At any rate, they have promised freely a great variety of blessings that would befall the American people if we would give them credit, and then extend it, and extend it, and extend it. For decades, Americans have acted as if they believed the promises; credit has been extended time and again. Their promises might be expected to attract men of good will anywhere. They have ranged from a projected world-wide good to benefits for men in their most intimate affairs. The promises have been imaginative, detailed, universal, varied, and almost innumerable.

Endless and Empty Promises

The "liberals" have promised world peace through international organization (first the League of Nations and then the United Nations), a *modus vivendi* with communists through concessions, the good will of all nations that would result from foreign aid programs, recovery from depression by inflation, a balanced budget with increased taxes, a balanced budget through reduced taxes, the solution of the farm problem by government programs, the solution to crime and delinquency through housing programs and aid to the poor, security in old age by way of social security taxes, quality education as a result of higher taxes, peaceful labor relations by way of government empowerment of labor unions, the rescue of small business by antitrust action, the revival of cities by pouring government credit and money into them, an end to monetary problems by a Federal Reserve System, better transportation service at lower prices by government regulation, the restoration of a "balance" between rural and urban inhabitants by farm subsidies, and so on, almost endlessly.

All the while, "liberals" have boasted that they were pragmatists, that they were interested only in results, that they tested programs by their workability. This is a most interesting claim, because, as we shall see, programs that have not worked have been expanded rather than abandoned. This pragmatic claim is one that should be expected in a confidence game. The man seeking credit will wish to assure his potential creditor that he, too, is a businessman, that results alone count with him, that he will oversee carefully every aspect of his undertaking and subject it to the most critical tests. Only when he is thus assured will the businessman extend credit. There may be nothing more to this, however, than verbal assurances.

There is a sense, of course, in which the borrower who will never repay is a pragmatist. He is pragmatic in that he judges his program of appeal for credit on whether he gets it or not. To the professional borrower, if he gets credit, his appeal worked; if the loan is denied, it did not. In like manner, the politician who gets elected to office concludes that his promises worked, though the substantial programs he proposed may have been miserable failures. In this sense, there should be no doubt that many "liberals" are pragmatists.

Foreign and Domestic Failures

Evidence mounts higher with the passage of time that the "liberal" programs do not work, that however much credit generous Americans extend, it only brings appeals for more time and larger amounts of money. Decades of experiments with reformist programs have brought results quite different from those promised. Vaunted international organizations have not brought peace and brotherhood to the world. This century has witnessed already two horrendous world wars and, on a smaller scale, perpetual wars and rumors of wars over much of the earth. The United Nations is today a Tower of Babel on the East River where delegates of the nations of the earth gather to wrangle over whether to take up some question or other and, if they ever agree to do that, to quarrel over the agenda, the procedures to be followed, and who the villains of the piece may be. Major disturbances are placed off limits. from their concern and inconsequential matters are the subject of bootless resolutions.

Concessions to communists have not resulted in a *modus vivendi* betwixt us and them. On the contrary, such concessions have served time and again as opportunities for them to spread their ideas and extend their power. Diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States in the 1930's did not result in a mellowing of communists. On the contrary, it gave the government of the Soviet Union a means of bringing in more spies and organizing and controlling clandestine activities more effectively. Concessions, aid, even outright capitulation to the demands and requirements of Russian Communists during World War II did not transform them into warm friends emanating good will. On the contrary, Stalin used the concessionary mood as an opportunity to extend Soviet power into eastern Europe and Asia. Nor have later concessions produced useful results. The Soviet Union and other communist countries currently are extending aid and comfort to America's enemies on the battlefield.

Foreign aid has hardly produced a world filled with nations friendly to the United States and eager to help us in whatever exigency arises. On the contrary, France, a beneficiary of American aid going back to World War I, is vigorously following policies antithetical to those of the United States. India has a consistent record of biting the hand that feeds it. Yugoslavia has hardly been won over from communism by American bounty. Many small countries use the occasion of American aid to make even more bellicose demands. In the American struggle with the Viet Cong, most of those with whom there are alliances can offer only carping criticism of American policy and practice. It may be that much of this failure stems from the ambiguous character of the aid in the first place, but this cannot alter the fact of the failure of the programs to produce the desired results.

The domestic programs of the "liberals" have met with similar failures over the years. Millions upon millions of people have left the farms in the wake of government programs which were supposed to make farming attractive. Surpluses accumulate of farm products priced above the market, while the prices of food and clothing rise, and more and more farmers find it difficult to make ends meet. Federal housing and urban development projects have succeeded thus far in making the hearts of many cities intolerable places in which to live and aggravating the lot of the poor. The Federal Reserve System was in vigorous operation when the United States suffered the worst depression in history. Small businessmen find it ever more difficult to survive because of the obstacles thrown in their way by government rather than by large corporations. Taxation for social security makes it increasingly difficult for wage earners to provide for their own retirement and medical care. And those who rely upon a social security "fund" for these purposes should know that there is no real fund, only the chance for Congressional appropriations when one reaches an age or condition to receive benefits.

Problems Aggravated

The "liberal" programs have failed more dramatically than the above would suggest. They have failed to diminish crime and delinquency, to bring peace in labor relations, to stop the clamor of

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the poor and dissident, or to maintain fundamental order in the land. "Liberal" efforts to wipe out crime by spending billions to change the environment have been confronted by increasing crime and delinquency, violence on city streets, and more and more danger to life and property in America. Billions for education go in some part to give aid and comfort to impudent and arrogant beatniks, hippies, and whatever the unwashed may call themselves. Rioting and looting in city after city have followed government programs supposed to aid just these people. Labor strife is spreading from industrial workers to firemen, police, and school teachers. Demonstrators arise over any cause, or none at all, to disrupt services, to hurl insults at public officials, to belabor Congress, to picket the White House, to stop rent payments, to force entrance of Negroes into suburban communities, or to prevent the shipment of munitions to Vietnam. Rapists and murderers, turned loose by courts enamored with technicalities, return to commit atrocities upon innocent citizens.

The fund of ideas of the "liberals" has run dry, though excuses still pour forth from them and their apologists. In the face of failure, they can only call for more of the same that has produced the failure in the first place. A man standing on the verge of bankruptcy will plead with his creditors to make yet another extension of the loan. His project will be successful yet, if he can only pour more money into it. So it is with the "liberals." The problems, they say, are very complex and it will take many more years to solve them. Much larger appropriations must be made in order to lick particularly tenacious problems.

The Socialist Formula Affords No Way Out

Deeper than this, there are increasing signs of paralysis of will and failure of nerve by the Liberal Establishment, as M. Stanton Evans has called it. This is not new, but it is becoming more widespread. It has been apparent for many years now that the farm program was a failure, but "liberals" have been unable even to confess their error or to abandon the programs. The failure of foreign aid has hardly diminished their cry for more for the future. That communists have not been pacified by concessions becomes the "liberal's" case for further concessions. Looting and pillage are greeted by calls for more far-reaching aid to the inner cities. Those in power can hardly muster the courage to deal with looting and pillage in the only way that has ever been effective – that is, by shooting looters until they stop. "Liberals" can neither pursue wars to a victorious conclusion nor withdraw. They can neither consent to vigorous punishment of criminals nor to the guilt of those who commit crimes. They can neither pay off the national debt nor even balance the budget.

In short, the "liberals" cannot cope with the situations which they have largely created. They cannot cope with them because all effective means of dealing with them are precluded by their fund of ideas. Their ideas call for peace through international organization, for accommodation with communists and dialogue to be opened up between East and West, for deficit spending to increase prosperity, for government regulation and control of the economy, for the curing of crime by improving the environment, for belief in the guilt of society rather than of individual criminals, continuous open-mindedness to all opinions however novel they may be. These assumptions must be abandoned or greatly modified if government is to become effective once again and if men are to have a better than even chance to deal with their own difficulties.

Awaiting Foreclosure

In the loose sense of the word, then, "liberalism" is bankrupt. It has been in the ascendant for many years now. It has had ample opportunity to try its ideas. They have been tried again and again, to no avail. It is devoid – bankrupt – of new ideas to deal with the situation that confronts America. It is short – bankrupt – in programs to meet the crises that loom in America. For example, its leaders can neither bring themselves to remove the privileges of organized labor nor to administer even the laws that exist for holding it in check. The War on Poverty or Great Society of President Johnson is only a warmed over version of the New Deal – but without a depression to whet peoples' appetites. "Liberalism" is paralyzed – bankrupt – by its commitment to programs that have been going on for decades. It is incapable of innovating. It can only press on half-heartedly to the enactment of new sumptuary laws (*vis a vis* cigarette smoking or safety features of automobiles or the inspection of meat), to special enactments of the legislature to put strikers back to work, to new controls upon enterprise, and so on, and on.

In the technical sense, "liberalism" is not yet bankrupt. Bankruptcy only occurs when a man is confronted with bills that he cannot pay, when he is forced to admit that he cannot meet his obligations or fulfill his promises. (There is also voluntary bankruptcy which occurs when a man simply states that he cannot meet his obligations, though his creditors have not yet foreclosed.) "Liberalism" is not yet bankrupt in this sense. It is still in the ascendant, politically. It is still making successful appeals for the extension of credit from the people, as it were. The national debt "limit" is still being raised, and appropriations are still being made for a vast assortment of programs. So long as this continues, "liberalism" remains in business.

Creditors Have the Option

Bankruptcy is not automatic. It does not come simply because projects fail or because a promoter goes deeper and deeper into debt. In short, a debtor may ruin both himself and his creditors. If they will allow him, he can drag them down with him. Bankruptcy is a proceeding by which a halt is called to the whole process. Creditors decide that they will throw no more good money after bad, that they will give up on the debtor and recoup as much as they can from such resources as remain.

It is the same with "liberalism." There is no automatic point at which "liberals" must or will proclaim their insolvency. The American people, as creditors, have the option of continuing to extend credit, to plunge themselves finally into bankruptcy along with the "liberals." They can acquiesce, or stand by inactive, while the budget is unbalanced year after year and the national debt mounts and the value of money declines, while foreign war continues with no conclusion in sight and presumptuous diplomats to the United Nations continue to whittle away at national sovereignty, while regulation destroys business after business, while the streets of cities and towns become unsafe, while looters, pillagers, and murderers prey upon Americans until the final disorder has engulfed us all in a new Dark Ages. Whole peoples have, in times past, been pulled down into the same state of moral and intellectual bankruptcy as their leaders.

Someone Must Take Action

The present mode of temporizing with "liberalism" practiced by most politicians, even those who oppose it as a direction, will not bring it to bankruptcy in time to forestall the bankruptcy of the American people. It does no good to insist that the debt "limit" be raised only by $6 billion this year instead of $10 billion or that the budget be unbalanced by only $4 billion instead of $16 billion. A little more bombing in North Vietnam is unlikely to bring the war to a successful conclusion. The man on the verge of bankruptcy will take whatever credit is extended and continue to make his unproductive schemes seem to work.

Demand Payment

"Liberalism's" bankruptcy will only be proclaimed when credit is shut off, when the bills are presented for payment, when the promissory notes are called. The "liberals" must be held to an accounting. They must be presented with their cumulative promises over the years, and be shown that one after another their programs have failed. They must be shown that when they have taken action it has produced such and such results.

More, for bankruptcy to be proclaimed, for the choice to be made, men must stand for political office who will promise not to temporize with the "liberal" programs and who will keep that promise when elected. They must say that the budget will be balanced, that the inflation will cease, that the debt will be funded (however painful this may be), that wars will be fought to conclusion, that enterprise will be freed from bondage, that union violence and threat of violence will cease, that criminals will be apprehended, that rioters will be shot, that insurrection and sedition will be dealt with harshly, that order will be maintained and liberty restored to America.

Such stands will not be easy to take and maintain. "Liberalism" dominates the major media of communication. Anyone who insists upon the principles of freedom can expect a full measure of villification and denunciation. He will find himself and his ideas held up to the most searching scrutiny by newspaper reporters and commentators. As a reward for all this, he may very well be rejected by the American people and never again appointed or elected to office. Yet, if "liberalism" is to be thrown into the bankruptcy upon which it totters today, such stands must be made. Credit must be cut off from the "liberals," lest the American people be pulled downward into ruin as well.

A Time of Testing for Politicians and Voters

The test of the politician comes when he confronts the issue of

Contd. on page 15)

Introduction to Social Credit

by K.F. WILLIAMSON

WHAT is Social Credit? This question has been put to me after the reference in a previous article to Major Douglas and the Social Credit movement. Social Credit has not been in the news for many years, and younger people especially will not know what it is. Douglas's arguments and conclusions are, however, very relevant to the economic and financial difficulties which are so much under discussion at the present time. Nevertheless they are never mentioned; on the contrary, Social Credit is lied about and references to it are deliberately suppressed—for the reason that it is directly in opposition to the prevailing policies of the financial establishment.

It is therefore necessary to begin by exposing some of the newspaper lies — for example, that Social Credit is a "funny money" scheme which was tried out in Alberta and which failed. Social Credit undoubtedly includes a reform of the money system, not as an end in itself but for the purpose of ensuring individual freedom and prosperity. While it does not set out to be a plan to bring about a more equal division of wealth between rich and poor, its introduction would have that effect without robbing the former.

Douglas's books show that his chief concern was for democracy. Here are the names of a few of those books: "Economic Democracy", "Credit Power and Democracy", "Warning Democracy", "The Monopoly of Credit".

Never Tried

Social Credit was never in fact tried in Alberta. It has never been allowed to be tried, although that province of Canada has had a long series of Social Credit governments elected. Every effort at legislation made by the Provincial Government to introduce Social Credit has been overruled by the Federal Government of Canada. In spite of these overrulings, however, Alberta is the only province of Canada, except the other Social Credit province of British Columbia, which has managed its economy without the large indebtedness incurred by the others.

The threat to democrcay and freedom which we are facing has now become much more apparent than at the time at which Douglas was writing and lecturing, but he saw it then, as well as the part that the money system was playing in it. In our modern civilisation nearly everything is dependent upon money. If money can be controlled, almost everything can be controlled through it. As Douglas put it, "Finance, i.e. money, is the starting point of every action which requires either the co-operation of the community or the use of its assets.....control of its mechanism gives, to a major extent, control of both personal and organised activity." ("The Monopoly of Credit"). And he pointed out how publicity — that is, the means to inform the public through the agencies of the newspapers and the B.B.C. — is rendered impossible by financial control. Communism is a system of direct control of the people by dictators. Control by money is another such system. Now it has become clear that both these systems of control are working together under a fog of deception. High Finance is encouraging communistic activities to serve its own ends, and both Communism and financial tyranny are being promoted by the very people who pretend to oppose them.

Money Control

A better knowledge of the working of the money system helps us to understand how control by money is effected. It was at the close of the First World War, when poverty in the midst of plenty had become so blatant, with millions unemployed because money for production was denied, that Douglas's exposure of the money system caught the public attention. It was not until he began writing and lecturing that the real nature of money and the functions of the banks began to be understood by the public. Few people were aware at that time—no doubt many more are now—that banks actually bring additional money into existence in the process of making loans. These days bankers and economists freely acknowledge that this is so.

The Bank of England came into existence in 1694, at a time when banking was in the hands of the goldsmiths. The story of its foundation is interesting and instructive. I quote from Marshall Hattersley's "Wealth, Want and War":-

"The foundation of the Bank of England happened in this wise:- the Government of William III was in sore straits for money, as that of Charles II had been before it. It was not strong enough to raise the money by taxation. A company of rich men under the leadership of one William Patterson offered to lend William £1,200,000 at 8 per-cent on condition that 'the Governor and company of the Bank of England', as they called themselves, should have the right to issue notes to the full extent of its capital. That is to say the Bank obtained the right to collect £1,200,000 in gold and silver, and turn it into £2,400.000, lending £1,200,000 (the gold and silver) to the Government and using the other £1,200,000 (the banknotes) itself. Patterson was quite frank about it that this privilege which had been given to the Bank was a privilege to create money. 'If the proprietors of the Bank', he wrote, 'can circulate their own foundation of twelve-hundred-thousand pounds without having more than two or three-hundred-thousand lying dead at one time with another, the Bank will be in effect as nine-hundred-thousand pounds or a million of fresh money brought into the nation."

In practice they did not keep a cash reserve of anything like two or three-hundred-thousand pounds. By 1696 we find them circulating £1,750,000 worth of notes against a cash reserve of £36,000. (Christopher Hollis in "The Breakdown of Money")

Money Issued

It will be observed that paper money was printed and issued by William Patterson and his partners much in excess of the gold they possessed. Others then formed banks and printed their own bank notes on the same basis. The public were prepared to use these notes as long as they had confidence in the bankers who issued them. In 1944, however, the issuing of currency notes by the commercial banks was made illegal, and this function was confined to the Bank of England. The latter's currency notes then began to be used by the commercial banks as a base for the issue of much larger amounts of credit (promises to pay money), transferred from person to person and bank to bank by cheques. Note that money was brought into existence by writing figures in books and using cheques to transfer ownership of it.

The widespread use of cheques and the infrequent demands for cash have enabled the banks to lend in the form of credit enormously larger amounts than the cash (in the form of currency notes and coin) which they keep in their vaults. They have found that they need to keep in cash only

MAKE N.F. RALLY A SUCCESS!

FOR two-and-a-half years since its formation the National Front has brought itself to public notice by means of its literature, by means of demonstrations and by means of small local meetings of up to a hundred in attendance. Now for the first time a great public rally is announced.

As you will see on page 7, the NF has booked Porchester Hall, in London, for a meeting on May 16th. This fine hall has been the scene of many great meetings in the past, and we are determined that this meeting will be as great as any of them.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT (Contd.)

one-tenth to one-eighth of the money being circulated by cheques, etc., since only this proportion is likely to be drawn out by depositors at any one time.

Creation of Banks

It should be noticed that the bank creates money, not for itself, but for its customers. When the bank's promise to pay, drawn by one customer as a loan or overdraft, is paid back into the bank by another customer, to whom it has been transferred by cheque, it becomes a deposit, a debt owing by the bank to the second customer. The bank's deposits have been increased by making a loan. When a deposit is withdrawn and comes back to the same or another bank from someone else as repayment of a bank loan previously made, that amount of money goes out of existence. The bank's debts (its deposits) have been reduced to that extent. This is what we mean when we say that banks create and destroy money.

The part of Social Credit which chiefly came into prominence in financial circles was Douglas's claim that there was always a shortage of purchasing power in the course of production. He had pointed out that the wages, salaries and profits paid out in the earlier stages of the production of any article were spent before the product came up for sale and were not available to help pay the price of the finished product based on its accumulated costs. Additional money would therefore have to be distributed to the public in some way by which it did not go into prices — to enable all the goods for sale to be bought. This explanation became known as Douglas's A plus B theorem and excited a great deal of hostile criticism. Much of this was biased and ill-informed, many of the critics putting their own incorrect interpretation on what Douglas had said.

The only argument of any substance which was put forward in opposition to Douglas was that, as production is proceeding in all stages all the time and distributing purchasing power all the time, the total money paid out is equal to the total costs incurred. Douglas had taken this fact into consideration, and a careful study will show that he was quite correct. It cannot be denied, however, that if a great deal of money is paid out at any time for purposes which do not produce goods for sale, the total of purchasing power could be greater than the prices of goods for sale at the time. This position is claimed to exist at the present time. It is up to the critics to prove that this is so, how it comes about, and why it is allowed to do so. They should explain too why, if everybody already has too much money wherewith to buy, a huge additional quantity of money has to be provided for the people to borrow through the hire-purchase system to enable them to buy current production; also why the Government and local governments keep getting increasingly into debt. Just raising the parrot cry of inflation does not explain anything.

Indebtedness

The fact is that the economy is kept going only by introducing more money into the system all the time. This is done, however, in a manner which raises prices and increases indebtedness, instead of in the beneficial way suggested by Douglas. The result is the enormous indebtedness of the Government and the whole country, the rising prices and the very heavy taxation from which we all suffer.

Observe the ridiculous position into which the Government, advised by its clever economists, has got itself, crying out that everyone has too much money to spend, cutting down incomes and money for production, and thereby causing unemployment, and at the same time borrowing more money at high interest from abroad.

If this country is dependent upon outside sources for the money it needs it has already lost its freedom.

The NF organisers would have liked to have booked the hall for a week-end date, but no dates were available until far in the future. Friday was chosen as the next best day of the week, since at least a good number of our members from the provinces should be able to attend.

This rally is of immense importance as a demonstration of the growing strength of the National Front, and represents something in the way of a showpiece to a large section of the public as yet uncommitted. No effort is being spared to make the occasion an impressive one, and for this reason it is vital that all members make the very best effort to come along.

To ensure against the entry of undesirable elements the meeting will be an all ticket affair. Tickets will be issued through the post to members only. Members are urged to bring their friends, and every member can obtain two extra tickets for this purpose. Any members who are able to bring more than two friends should apply by special letter and their requests will be considered.

Tickets remaining on the day of the meeting will be issued to the general public at the door, but the Chairman will reserve the right to refuse entry to any persons identified as belonging to extreme left-wing organisations and other bodies hostile to the National Front to the point of being likely to promote disorder.

Group, branch and area organisers of the NF are urged to encourage as many as possible of their members to come and where worthwhile to organise special transport facilities for the purpose of cheaper travel. Anyone desiring cheap hotel accomodation in London for Friday night should contact NF H.Q. well in advance and arrangements will be made for them.

Porchester Hall is easy to find and readily accessible by public transport, being within walking distance from Queensway and Bayswater underground stations. KEEP THE DATE FREE AS FROM NOW. MAKE SURE YOU DON'T MISS THIS GREAT GATHERING. WE'LL SEE YOU ON MAY 16th!

NF JOIN YOUR GROUP!

THE National Front now has an active branch or group in nearly every area of the country. If you wish to give active help you should contact your local organiser. For your convenience we are giving the addresses of all area organisations below. In the case of the London area only the main branch addresses are given. Within each branch organisation there are many smaller groups, covering every district of the metropolis. Get in touch and help your local group NOW!

NORTH LONDON/SOUTH HERTS
46 Huddlestone Road, London N. 7.

SOUTH LONDON/SURREY
15 Uplands Road, Croydon, Surrey.

WEST LONDON
189 Boston Road, London W. 7.

EAST LONDON/WEST ESSEX
70 Greenstead Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.

HITCHIN
c/o 11 Palace Chambers, London S. W. 1.

DARTFORD
3 Spring Vale, Dartford, Kent.

ASHFORD
'Rossendale', Swan Lane, Sellinge, nr. Ashford, Kent.

EAST SUSSEX
6 Campbell Cottages, South Street, Ticehurst, Sussex.

LUTON
16 Oatfield Close, Lewsey Farm Est., Luton, Beds.

READING
24 Dell Road, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks.

CAMBRIDGE
11 High Street, Dry Drayton, Cambs.

HUNTINGDON
11 Kisby Avenue, Godmanchester, Hunts.

NORWICH
253 Robin Hood Road, Tuckswood, Norwich.

BRISTOL
26 Shetland Road, Southmead, Bristol.

CHELTENHAM
Lypiatt Cottage, Tivoli, Cheltenham, Glos.

NEWPORT Mon
4 Moxon Road, Newport. Mon.

CARDIFF
35 King George V Drive, Heath, Cardiff.

DORCHESTER
27 Dorchester Road, Stratton, Dorset.

ANDOVER
130 Salisbury Road, Andover, Hants.

PORTSMOUTH
31 Clyde Road, Gosport, Hants.

WORCESTER
The Nursery Bungalow, Rushlow, Worcester.

GRIMSBY
25 Cheapside, Waltham, Grimsby, Lincs.

LIVERPOOL
17 Queenscourt Road, West Derby, Liverpool 12.

MANCHESTER
47 Ilkley Crescent, Reddish, Stockport, Ches.

LEEDS
c/o H.Q., 11 Palace Chambers, Bridge St., London S. W. 1.

SHEFFIELD
72 Duncan Road, Sheffield 10, Yorks.

HUDDERSFIELD
14 South Parade, Huddersfield, Yorks.

HARROGATE
15 Castle Close, Killinghall, Harrogate, Yorks.

MANSFIELD
16 Mount Street, Mansfield, Notts.

GLASGOW
20 Lyndhurst Gardens, Glasgow N. W.

FIFE
50 East Smeaton Street, Kirkaldy, Fife.

BELFAST
715 Antrim Road, Belfast 15.

Cardiff NF Launched

THE National Front has come to Wales, and in a big way too! Recently George Parsons, former leader of the Liberal group on the Cardiff council and prominent local businessman, came over to the NF with an impressive coverage of publicity. "I was shocked at the way left-wing elements had taken over the Liberal Party," Mr. Parsons said, "and I believe that only the National Front will safeguard Britain's future."

At a meeting in Cardiff a local group of the NF has been formed with Mr. Parsons as Chairman, and so far over 50 members have been enrolled.

The Cardiff NF intend to shortly book one of the largest halls in the city for a great public rally. One application for a hall was accepted and then later cancelled as a result of protests from the Cardiff Jewish community (quite a fantastic attitude in view of the fact that the National Front has no anti-Jewish policy whatsoever). Another hall is now being negotiated and we will give news of this as soon as possible.

GEORGE PARSONS
Cardiff NF leader addresses branch with supporter in attendance

Mr. Parsons also intends to fight as NF candidate for Cathays ward in the forthcoming local elections.

We hope that all NF supporters in South Wales, and adjacent areas of West England, will do everything they can to assist Mr. Parsons in his campaign.

Your Editor Reports on

AN AMATEUR BREAK-IN

ON March 6th a few juvenile clowns effected a break-in at our editorial offices at the Nationalist Centre, in South London.

If the object of this raid was to cause annoyance to me personally it was moderately successful. My living quarters, which form part of the building, were ransacked. Red ink was thrown all over the carpet. A typewriter was smashed (its damage fortunately being covered by insurance). Two shirts also received the red ink treatment, one being a write-off. All my ties were dipped in dirty water. Finally, a number of private documents, including passport, car log-book, insurance and test certificates and old army discharge papers, were stolen. Water pipes were smashed.

If, on the other hand, the object was to cause political sabotage the effort was a dismal flop. Some back issues of SPEARHEAD were inked, but the current issue left unmarked. Nationalist Book stocks, to the rear of the building, were, so Mr. Bert Mitchell reports, scarcely harmed at all. No documents of vital security rating were on the premises, but some documents in my office whose loss would have caused no small inconvenience were not even noticed.

If, as I assume, the raiders were rewarded by a paymaster afterwards they had a damn cheek to take their money. The whole affair bore the mark of bungling amateurishness tinged with petty spite.

JOHN TYNDALL

More Election Successes

TWICE in recent weeks National Front candidates have caused shocks to the established parties in local elections, in each case marking up 11½ per-cent of the poll.

In WEST HAM the NF put up John Newham, whose candidature caused such a furore that all the local leftist elements were frantically mobilised to stop him by every means, fair or foul. East London anarchists conducted a campaign directed specifically with the object of getting people to boycott the poll, and opposing candidates were more concerned to attack Mr. Newham and the NF than to attack each other. Particularly contemptible was a last minute leaflet, published by people who hadn't the guts to state their names, informing the electors that Mr. Newham had withdrawn his candidature. This clearly did not have the desired effect, as the result shows.

Another big impact was made in the St. John Ward of WANDSWORTH, where Tom Lamb put up for the NF. Mr. Lamb, an E.T.U. shop steward and former secretary of the local Labour Party, shocked the opposition by larruping the Liberal candidate by 253 votes to 151. Again the most despicable methods were used against the NF. One letter from a Liberal to the local press warned other parties' canvassers to beware of assault by NF members. The local NF secretary's reply was not published. In the light of these tactics Mr. Lamb's vote was a magnificent achievement. As much was admitted in another local paper afterwards, where the NF result was described as the big success of the election.

Thuggery

MORE student hooliganism at Essex University. Five National Front members went to a meeting there held by the 'Revolutionary Students' recently. At a point during the meeting the NF members ventured to say where they disagreed with the speakers. Immediately 18 students rushed from the back and attacked them, one of them, Mr. Joyce, receiving minor head injuries.

Such is the calibre of left-wing argument against the NF case.

APPEAL

by The Editor

DO you want a monthly SPEARHEAD? Surely we all do! A journal cannot adequately perform its proper role as a medium of commentary on current affairs if it appears irregularly. Our journal has never at its present size been able to appear more than bi-monthly and on occasions it has been less regular than that. Scores of our readers have urged us to try to publish with greater frequency and have told us of their frustration in waiting for the next issue, never quite being sure when it would come.

We sympathise with them.

Not only that; it is not until a journal reaches a regular monthly rate of publication that it is taken really seriously and accorded proper status in the world of political publications. It is essential for SPEARHEAD, and even more for the National Front to which it gives support, that this frequency of publication is achieved. On a monthly basis we can be bang up to date on topical issues and also give much more up to date news of activities and progress on the part of the National Front, Britain's main nationalist party.

Our problem is twofold. First, we are not yet paying our way, although business is continually improving. It must be remembered that we are not suitably placed to obtain revenue from advertising, and have to rely on sales alone. At present we have to operate on a subsidy. With monthly publication this subsidy will have to be substantially higher.

Secondly, there is the time factor. All the editorial work, the articles and that part of the printing that we are equipped to undertake ourselves are performed on an absolutely voluntary basis. With bi-monthly publication this keeps our staff at full stretch. With monthly publication it would be utterly impossible and therefore much of the work would have to be performed on a full-time basis. Those concerned are prepared to work for very much less than they would earn in the normal commercial field, but they cannot work for nothing. Monthly publication therefore involves further expenditure for the maintenance of staff.

To make this ideal possible we have devised a plan, and it is entirely up to you the readers whether or not it can succeed.

To ensure regular monthly publication in the circumstances described we need to have a clear income over and on top of current sales of £800 a year. If this income can be obtained we absolutely guarantee to appear monthly with no lessening of size or quality.

We are asking our readers to assist in raising this sum by undertaking to contribute donations of between £25 and £100 per year for a trial period of two years, at the end of which our position will be reviewed and our appeal for such extra support in all probability very much reduced.

I undertake personally to set the ball rolling with a contribution of £100 per year. Two friends and supporters have pledged amounts of £25 per year each, so we are already £150 on the way to our target. What about you? Are you a businessman or do you earn a higher than average wage? If so, you can perform sterling service to our cause by becoming a contributor.

We are calling our contributors by the name of "Friends of Spearhead". If you are willing to become a "Friend of Spearhead" please contact me at our editorial office. Do not send any money until contacted in return. Only upon securing pledges to the necessary amount of £800 per year will we collect your cheques. There is no point in operating this scheme at half cock. We have to be sure it will work for the stipulated 2 year period before we can feel justified in accepting your money. All we want at the moment is your pledge.

WILL YOU HELP US TO GET REALLY ESTABLISHED. THIS IS AN URGENT APPEAL AND AT THE SAME TIME A CHALLENGE. IF WE ARE TOO SELFISH AND COMPLACENT TO RISE TO IT WE DO NOT REALLY DESERVE TO WIN THROUGH. I AM SURE WE WILL RISE TO IT AND WE WILL DO IT. LET'S DIP INTO OUR POCKETS AND WATCH OUR JOURNAL GROW!

JOHN TYNDALL

To the Editor

SIR: The article by Mr. Ray Shenton on worker's partnership was of course too brief to say all that could be said on such a matter.

He rightly pointed out that in feudal times the peasant had his rights and that in mediæval times the craft workers in their guilds enjoyed the privileges of a closed shop. However, the wage-slave under Capitalism has no such protection.

For serious students of such matters the atrocious conditions under which the first wage-slaves — the proletariat of the British industrial revolution — worked are easily verified.

What has been overlooked by many who pride themselves on their knowledge of the working classes is that in the English speaking world right up until the Second World War the majority of wage-slaves had no other choice but atrocious working conditions or the scrapheap. At the same time two classes of workers enjoyed protection from this inhuman system. One was the craft worker in his 'closed shop'; the other was the negro in the Southern states of America. Was it any wonder that the former saw himself as the commisar of the future and the latter, enjoying his feudal security, looked down upon Uncle Sam's millions of unemployed wage-slaves — the peripatetic Paddies, the Polacks and Bohunks, to say nothing of the Limeys and sneered at 'white trash'?

I certainly do not have Mr. Shenton in mind, but the fact remains that many who advocate worker's control are piratically motivated agents who believe that the pen backed by the threat of strike action is mightier than the cutlass.

To such questions as what is the worker's role in industry, his place in society and his rights, the answers were given over 100 years ago by Robert Owen, the father of Socialism.

Significantly, Robert Owen was both anti-democratic and anti-trade-union. He was also a nationalist.

Owen's socialism was formed from his years of first hand experience with both workers and businessmen. His views were well able to withstand frontal assaults, but were betrayed in the embrace of marxism. Though diabolically dismissed as being utopian, Owen's socialism is more relevant today than ever. While in modern times the international ideology of marxism has floundered on the rock of nationalism, the future bids fair to being a vindication of Robert Owen.

DESMOND SMITH
Freiburg, Germany

SIR: May I be permitted to observe after reading Mr. Sutton's letter about the Pill, he has a cock-eyed view of nationalism.

The British people are constantly getting the subject of the Pill dinned into their ears but oddly enough the Commonwealth migrants — the people who really need it — are filling up the maternity wards everywhere.

Mrs. F. MILLS
London

SIR: Here in Spain there is complete law and order. No long-haired left-wing mobs roam the streets. Vandalism is almost non-existent. The Spanish Government is wise in taking precautions to check anarchy. It is a pity that Britain does not follow Spain's example.

The Spanish people have never been so prosperous as they are today. Slum dwellings are being eliminated at an extraordinary rate. Everywhere the future is being looked forward to with confidence.

GRAHAM JONES
Madrid, Spain

SIR: I have been astounded at the newspaper reports which have said that the Commonwealth immigrants are "tired of being pushed around". That sounds rather like a man knocking on my door wanting to come in and take over my property and then complaining because I refuse.

Our successive governments could have kept all the Commonwealth immigrants in their own lands were it not for the fact that Communist and commercial interests must be served at whatever cost.

J. SCOTT
Croydon, Surrey

SIR: Many of my friends insist that, amidst all the shoddy commercialism of Fleet Street, the Beaverbrook papers at least stand out as beacons of sanity and proportion. Yet recently there have been two examples to strongly disprove this. On the front page of the Evening Standard of March 11th the headline was "Beatle Paul to Marry", referring of course to the engagement of Paul McCartney. "Beatle Paul" in this case edged out of the headlines President De Gaulle, the Fords dispute, the burning of another human torch in Czechoslovakia, a rate rise for 60,000 Londoners, an art theft valuing £100,000, the Arab-Israel war, the Vietnam war, a fire at a mental hospital in which four died, and of course the Apollo space flight.

During the same week the Standard's stablemate, the Daily Express, did a big serial on the love life of McCartney's co-Beatle, the degenerate John Lennon, and Yoko Ono.

That there were not more important items of news on March 11th or more worthy and interesting people of which to serialise the lives during that week is something which most sane people find mystifying. It seems that the Beaverbrook papers, no less than any others, are determined to exploit the commercial by-products of teenage hysteria.

R. BINKS
Plymouth

SIR: Mr. Julian Amery, who has recently returned to the political fray in Brighton Pavilion constituency, is regarded as a great white hope of the Right. What about this for a statement made in his election address: "We are the strongest industrial and military power in Europe and could play the leading part in the coming European revival. We are the heart of the Commonwealth and better placed than anyone to influence events in the troubled continent of Africa."

Firstly, it should be obvious to anyone that the statement about our being the strongest industrial and military power in Europe is at the present time simply not true. Secondly, how can anyone but an idiot think that we can "play the leading part in a European revival" while at the same time being "the heart of the Commonwealth"? Like oil and water the two simply do not mix.

Mr. Amery is no doubt keen to win his way back to political acceptability. To do this he probably knows that today one must be a "good European" but at the same time not forget to make a few noises of salutation in the driection of the 'Commonwealth'. So little Mr. Amery exposes himself as no different from the rest of the marketed brand of politician of the times. A double-thinker, double-speaker, all things to everyone and a plain bloody fool.

G. WESTON
Hove, Sussex

SIR: One cannot help laughing at the way things ended up on the M.C.C. tour of Pakistan. While we should be sorry for the players themselves, not a fig of sympathy should be extended to Marylebone officialdom, which timidly surrendered to leftist pressure in cancelling the previously arranged tour of South Africa.

The men who wanted to bring politics into cricket certainly succeeded in their object — although not in the way they imagined!

T. MURRAY
Darlington

REPATRIATION — HOW IT CAN BE DONE

Two years' worth at present rate of expense would settle the race problem once and for all

WHEN the theme of repatriation of Britain's immigrant community is raised it is often greeted with cries that the scheme would be economically impossible and would mean hardship for the immigrants. Here are a few facts for the critics of repatriation to consider. They relate to the cost PER YEAR to Britain in keeping an immigrant community and maintaining a multi-racial Commonwealth.

1) Direct Government aid to immigrant areas, announced May 1968. Presented to Parliament as Local Government Grants (Social Need) Bill. Second reading 2/12/68.
£25,000,000

2) Drained from our economy through illegal currency rackets in immigrant transmission of earnings to Asia.
£10,000,000

3) Cost of Immigrant Appeal Board, against refusal of entry to U.K. by port immigration officers appointed for this purpose under the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act.
£500,000

4) National Committee for Commonwealth Immigrants. Direct Government Grant announced by Prime Minister in letter to Archbishop of Canterbury 15/3/68. This was an increase of 14 per-cent over the previous grant. N.C.C.I. (now Community Relations Commission under the 1968 Race Act) told to raise the limit of £1,500 for each of its 53 voluntary liaison committees.
£200,000

5) Direct Government grant to Race Relations Board, announced March 1968. The Board cost £17,000 in its first year of 1966/67, £47,000 in 1967/68, and now in 1968/69:-
£179,000

6) Cost of Immigrants to Birmingham, reported by its municipal general purposes committee, equivalent to a 4d. rate.
£801,000

7) Cost of immigrants to Wolverhampton (special teachers alone cost £77,000).
£103,000

8) Aid to primary schools in 34 immigrant areas announced by the Minister for Education.
£3,000,000

9) Aid to Afro-Asian Commonwealth countries.
£227,000,000

TOTAL £266,783,000

These figures refer only to costs which have been authoritatively calculated and published.

True costs of coloured immigration to Britain, excluding unemployment and welfare benefits, is probably well over £100,000,000.

Every immigrant who has come to Britain has made inestimably more money than he or she ever had in their countries of origin. If in addition to this money made (whether by honest work or through welfare benefits) every immigrant was given a resettlement grant of £100 plus £100 towards a comfortable passage home with essential chattels taken in accompaniment, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE IN THE SPACE OF 2 YEARS TO REPATRIATE 2 MILLION IMMIGRANTS FROM BRITAIN FROM MUCH LESS THAN THE SUM GIVEN ABOVE!

Beyond this 2 year period we would be left with a welcome £266 million to help improve our economy, reduce taxes, build more houses and help the aged.

Could the immigrants complain? They would have all profited enormously by their stay in Britain, each enjoying a far fatter bank balance than when they first sailed here and many having been taught skills that should stand them in excellent stead back at home.

In fact repatriation would not operate as quickly as this, since it would be necessary to replace immigrant labour in those industries and services which have become heavily dependent on it. This would certainly take more than 2 years. However, for the purposes of estimating costs the figures quoted are quite adequate and show that with the allocation of the equivalent of 2 years current expenditure on coping with immigration and other related wastages like the maintenance of a multi-racial Commonwealth the whole problem could be sown up and removed from the British people's backs once and for all.

Only one section of the native population would in fact suffer. The busybodies who staff the multitude of 'community relations' organisations up and down the country would find themselves redundant and would have to seek more productive work.

One is inclined to think that society can bear that burden and still come up smiling.

(For facts and figures quoted here we are indebted to the Immigration Control Association, Hurley, Maidenhead, Berks.)

BANKRUPTCY OF LIBERALISM
(Contd. from page 9)

taking a stand on principle or continuing to drift with the tide. The test of voters comes when they are confronted with a choice of politicians, some of whom take their stand on principle, while others continue promising the marvels that will be accomplished by following the "liberal" prescriptions yet another mile. The acid test for bankruptcy occurs when the creditors decide whether to extend credit one more time or to demand payment. The American people have been the long suffering creditors of "liberalism." For four decades they have extended credit time after time, for one unbalanced budget after another, for ever higher taxes (local, state, and national), with accelerations in the depreciation of the currency. For their efforts, they have unfulfilled promises, depleted purses, and spreading disorder, national and international. Their choice is either to proclaim the bankruptcy of "liberalism" or to be dragged down with it. The evidence is in that "liberalism" is bankrupt in all but name. The way Americans choose, when and where they have the opportunity, will tell whether they, too, are bankrupt.

BEHIND THE FACADE

by James Miller

Last year the Race Relations Board received a total of 100 complaints. On the basis of the number received during the first weeks of this year it is expected that by the end of 1969 over 1,000 complaints will pass through the hands of this organisation. The thought of the expense to the taxpayer in having these complaints dealt with is enough to make one wince.

* * *

Do you know that the average wage for the African in Rhodesia is four times what it is in Kenya and seven times what it is in Tanzania and Malawi?

* * *

More weekends at home — that's the new deal starting on April 1st for many of Britain's prisoners. It means they won't have to wait until their sentences are nearly over before they get home leave. If they have nine months or less to go, they should be eligible. (Sunday Express 16/3/69)

* * *

Latest comment on the civil service from a young man aged 20: "After leaving school I joined the civil service. The pressure of work was so tremendous that after a few months I found I could complete my allotted work in about an hour. So on several occasions I sneaked out of the office to spend the afternoon sunbathing in Hyde Park."

* * *

The problem of teaching West Indian immigrant children was described by a headmaster recently. Said Mr. Maurice Down, of Featherstone Secondary School, Southall: "The average intelligence of those from the West Indies is very low indeed — and the effort even lower."

* * *

Eleven months after a woman moved into a new council flat the ceiling fell in. After five phone calls to Southwark Town Hall that met with no response, the council finally was stirred into action. To compensate for the £92 worth of damage caused by its own negligence and inefficiency Southwark Corporation generously offered to pay £20!

* * *

Regularly the Odeon Cinema, East Dulwich, is invaded by a gang of coloured youths who refuse to pay for tickets and barge into the cinema threatening anybody who tries to stop them. After finding offensive weapons, the manager became worried. Things came to a head recently when an attendant was stabbed by one of the youths. The Manager said: "I cannot really refuse to let any of the troublemakers into the cinema; I might be accused of offending against the Race Relations Act."

* * *

Overheard at a song session by Putney Young Liberals recently: "The Red Flag".

Isn't it about time that the official liberal colour was changed?

* * *

Did you know that:

48,803 fewer new houses were started in 1968 than in 1967?

At the beginning of 1969 there were 600,000 unemployed in Britain?

There have been 7,159 increases in grocery prices since November 1967?

Non-industrial civil servants now total 474,000 and are increasing at the rate of 14,500 per year?

The value of the Pound dropped by 11d. between November 1967 and October 1968?

* * *

Said the man convicted for setting fire to the Imperial War Museum: "It is terrible that the young people should be shown all those weapons of war."

On the contrary, to exhibit to the young the military history of their country is to provide an essential lesson in patriotism and healthy consciousness of civic duty.

The preachings of these moral disarmers and pacifists is more damaging than a million tons of bombs on our munition factories.

* * *

Quote from the Evening Standard (20th March):

"The most astonishing success has greeted the publication in America of a new novel by Philip Roth. It is called Portnoy's Complaint, and in less than a month nearly half-a-million copies have been sold.

"Portnoy's complaint — he is the loquacious hero of the book — is that he is an obsessive masturbator. From this situation Roth extracts, with all the acknowledged four-letter words, nearly 300 pages of sexual comedy.

"His success has been hardly won, however. Although he is himself a Jew, his hero is so unflatteringly portrayed that Jewish critics in New York are accusing him of anti-semitism. English critics, Jewish and otherwise, can have their say next month, when Cape publish the book."

Is this what Hitler and Co. had in mind when they ordered books to be burnt?

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